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The Fight for Conservation. By GIFFORD PINCHOT. (New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1910. Pp. 152. 60 cents.)

As the writer states, this is not a systematic treatise but a collection of addresses and articles on behalf of the conservation movement, delivered before various bodies, or written for various magazines. The essays are popular harangues and arraignments of Congress and administrations, delivered in forcible language for popular audiences. Hence, one must not look for a philosophic, scientific, or systematic treatment of the subject. Indeed, one is somewhat disappointed in finding the champion of conservation remaining so indefinite and repetitions in the handling of the theme, without much constructive suggestion; and one is forced to the realization, that the exclamatory generalities which will be effective on the platform are not necessarily fit for a book. The intention seems to be to line up the public on the question of "special interests" versus "equal opportunities," and this is done at least in admirable spirit.

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Geografia Economica Sociale dell' Italia. By ANGELO MARIANI. (Milan: Ulrico Hoepli, 1910. Pp. xxviii, 477. 4.50 l.)

This volume is a study of geography in its relation to the economic and social development of Italy. The term "geography" is given very broad meaning, including the orography and hydrography of the country. Under the former, there are descriptions of the Alps and the Apennines with their effects on the progress of civilization; under the latter, there are accounts of the rivers and lakes of Italy, with their use for irrigation, their navigability, and their use for industrial purposes, and there are also accounts of the surrounding seas, the coast lines, and the harbors of Italy. Moreover, "geography" is made to include the climate and the means of communication between the different parts of the country such as the roads, tram cars, and railroads.

The book, is divided into three parts. Parts I and II give the geographical features of "Padania" (the Po Valley region) and

"Appennina" (South Italy, including the Italian islands of the Mediterranean). These parts deal particularly with the effects of geography on the economic and industrial development of Italy, with valuable suggestions as to the use of the country's natural resources for its future development. Thus, Italy contains practically no coal deposits, and coal for industrial purposes has to be imported; consequently the cost of production of many manufactured products is exceedingly high and Italy is at a great disadvantage in competition with surrounding countries. The author holds that the government should encourage the development of water power for industrial purposes, as the water supplies, particularly in the north, are abundant and are particularly suitable for the generation of electricity. The utilization of other natural resources of the country is also emphasized, and the descriptions of the railroads, including the transalpine systems, are not only interesting, but shown to be of vital importance to the highest economic development of the cities and ports of Italy.

Part III is devoted more particularly to social discussions. It includes accounts of the social development in the different regions, of the amalgamation of various races and of its effects on character, and of the social life of the agricultural and urban populations. Italy is shown to be different from many countries in that it has no very large cities giving rise to the intense competition for labor, and consequent unemployment and other serious social problems. The ignorance among working classes in northern and southern Italy is compared, and it is shown to be unduly great in either section. The encouragement of education is, therefore, strongly urged as a means of improving the conditions of the people.

A brief conclusion (pp. 465-477) summarizes the chief points of the book and shows their bearing on the progress of civilization in Italy.

Carelessness in proof reading is sometimes noticeable, as in the statistics on exports and imports on pages 150 and 153. A colored map or two, illustrating the different geographical and economic features of Italy discussed in the text, would add greatly to the value of the book.

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